AMUSEMENTS THIS SVENING. BEGADWAY THEATRE. Groadway-ANDY BLAKE-

SOURRY THRATES, BOWERS-ROBERT MACAIRE-WISLOW Broadway-QATARINA-SPOILED CHILD-LA BURTON'S, Ch ambers street. SHE STOOPS TO CON-MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Ros Rov-

SALLAOR'S THEARNS, Broadway-THE BRIGARD-ARTWOPOLITAN THEATRE, Broadway-Dunn's Wa-

AMERICAN MU SECTI Afternoon Dum Man or Man-oners a - Evening Old Chargay. WOOD'S VARIETIES-Mechanics' Hall, 472 Breadway BUCKLEY'S HTW. OPIAN OPERA HOUSE-539 Broad-

WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mineted Hall, 444 Broadway. CARTLE GAMBEN-EQUEPTRIAN PERPORHANCE. MOPE CHAPEL, 720 Brooking-Hurs Alexander's

New York, Friday, November 10, 1854.

For Governor the chan es are still more favorable for the re-election of Mr. Seymour, and it is not unsafe to predict that that gentleman will occupy the gubernatorial chair for two years longer. The remrns fast night, which embraces about two-thirds of the State left him upwards of thirteen thousand voter ahead of Clark, and seventeen thousand in advance of Ullman. We think therefore, we can safely predict a planslity for Saymour of at least ten thousand. For the office of Lieutenant Governor, we hardly can venture an opinion on the result. As far as returns have come in, Ludlow, the soft shell, stands uppermost, but be was considerably in the rear of Seymour, and Scroggs and Raymond are close upon his beels. Raymond certainly has a chance of winning, and so has Scroggs, but on whose banner the victory will light, it will take a day or two yet to determine.

Tie chances of Fernando Wood for the Mayoralty are rendered, by the additional returns received ast night, almost certain, although his plurality is slight y decreased. Four or five districts are yet to hear from, but the result will not vary much from the present aggregate vote.

We refer our readers to the different tables for information in regard to the election of members of Congress, Assembly, &c.

ENGW NOTHING MEETING IN THE PARK. There was a great meeting of the wide awake party in the Park yesterday afternoon, some ten thousand people being present, mostly young men Resolutions, charging that J. W. Barker had been deprived of votes by illegal returns—that returns had been held back for the same purpose—denounc-oing the Tribune, whitewashing the County Clerk, and appointing a committee to investigate the frauds, were passed. Speeches were made and an immense amount of abeering done. See report. ANOTHER RIOT IN WILLIAMSBURG.

The faceral of William H. Harrison, who was fatally injured in the late riot in Williamsburg work place yesterday, and was attended by a large concourse of sitizens. Much excitement prevalled in that city during the day, and at night some men and boys, to revenge the death of Mr. Harrison, visited the I ish portion of the city, and commenced rioting. They attacked a Catholic church, but before doing much damage were dispersed by a bidy of military that Mayor Wall had in rea diases to suppress any disorder. We are glad so say that no person was killed. A numb r of arrests were made. We hope we shall hear of no more ricting in Williamsburg. The authoraties are closely investigating the subject of the late riot, and have adopted the most energetic measares to bring the offenders to punishment. In the n eantime it is to be hoped that every citizen will set ain from any word or dead calculated to produce acrimonious feelings. A large reward, we under stand, will be immediately offered for the apprehension of the off-nders. Efficient steps have been taken to suppress any further violation of order, and we would advise the citizens of that city to abstain from all actions calculated to produce disorder, and leave to the law the task of punishing the guilty. LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP YANKER BLADE.

In another part of to-day's paper will be found an account of the total loss of the independent steam ship Yankee Blade, Capt. Randall, on the rooks near Point Conception, on the afternoon of Sunday, 1st ult. The Yankee Blade was on her passage some San Francisco to Panama, and had on board fro eight hundred passengers. As soon as she struck unavailing efforts were made to get her off, but having opened a seam in her bows, the water rushed in and she soon settled to her guards. The caplain immediately left to select a suitable place for land ing his passengers, and was shortly after followed by the first and second mates in boats laden with passengers, mostly ladies, one of which unfortu-nately capaized and twelve ladies were drowned. To loss of life is differently estimated at from thirty to sixty persons. Du ing the night of Sunday, and while the principal officers of the ship were absent, a band of wretches on board committe acts of murder, violence and pillage that would have disgraced the veriest savages. The accounts are sickening to read, and it is wonderful that the passengers did not turn upon the fiends and mas-

The Y. B. was 2,000 tons burthen, and was launched on the 10th Nov., 1853, from Mr. Stack's yard, at Williamsburg, who finished her construction in conjunction with Mr. Perine. Her building was commenced by the firm of Perine, Patierson & Stack, which was dissolved before she was com pleted. She was built for Mr. E. Mills, but when lost we believe was owned by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., and valued at \$250,000. SCHUYLERISM IN CALIFORNIA.

It seems that Schuylerism is not confined to New York, as San Francisco has recently been the soone of one of the boldest and most successful forgeries on record. Mr. Henry Meiggs, an old resident and well known man of business, and who bore az ex-cellent reputation for integrity, has absconded from that city after having committed forgeries and con tasted business debts to the amount of near two millions of doilers. John G. Meiggs, who had reminons of collers. John G. Meiggs, who had re-cently been elected City Comptroller, under reform suspices, disappeared at at the same time with Henry Meigs, and it was supposed that the brothers were connected together in the forgeries. Other frauda-were expected to be discovered, and no person in San Francisco could tell the extent to which they had been carried. Such acts are painful to record as their effects must be injurious to the commercial world, and are calculated to destroy all moral confidence between man and man. An interesting account of these forgaries will be found in our paper

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA. The steamship North Star, Capt. Warnock, ar-sived at this port last evening, with dates from California to t. e 16th October. She brings near two mellions in specie. Full details of her news will be found in our paper this morning, which will be found particularly interessing.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX. The R. M. steemship America arrived at Halifax.

The R. M. steemship America arrived at Halifax yesterday afternoon. Her news, which is found interesting, will be found commented on in another column. Sebestopol had not been taken, shough formally summaned to surrender. There was a prespect of war between Austria and Rossia 11.e Turks had fought a battle, and gained a victory

refused possission o pass through France on his way from England to S a Maney was in less active demand a d easier. Cotton was firm. The Provisios m. ke as steady.

One of our correspo dents states that the Atlantio lay off Holyne d fifteen ours, being unable to enter the port, and the during here fifteen hours ro one had on erprise onoug to send off a boat to inquire or turther news especting the Aratic.

THE ABOTIC'S BOATS. The report of the schoon r Lilly Date laving and one of the Arctic's boats a sea, with a epor of havin see wha they believed to be another of the unfortunate at amerip's boats, has naturally excited a depressing influence on the minds of those who were ed to believ tha they had e atives in those beats, who ar apt to conclude from their baving been found empty that their inmates had found a home in the depths of the ocean. Dorian, the chief chicer of the Arctic, thin a far otherwise. He says that nine ships out of sen would pick up the occupants and send the boat adrif . His own boat was near meeting the sum fate, and it was only a secondary thought that induced he capta n of the Huron to hais his cwn boat aboard, after be (Doriau) had determined to cast ber adrift. Ships, before leaving port, use all their available space, both below and above deck, and in general have no room to spare for such contingencies as this, and their first endeavor would of course be to pick up the floating sufferers, and send the boat adriftespecially so if there were what sailors technically term "a sea on." Mr. Gourlay, the second r, when he left the Arctic, had a good boat, good men to man her, nothing to incommode him; was perfectly conversant with the position of his ship on the occan, when he was ordered to the assistance of the Vesta, and naturally, finding himself left bebird, would pull towards the land. He had two good guides to go by; the swell of the sea and the dur tion of the wind as it then blew. He did not reach land, and the inference is that he must have been picked up as he journeyed thi ber. Sufficient time has not yet clapsed for us to hear from an outward bound vessel having reached the other side, supposing that such ship had picked them up. Some of them might have been bound to France, Holland, &c., and the identification of the picket up boat as belonging to the Arctic, is not complete, and therefore unsatisfactory.

IMPORTANT ARSON CASE.

The case of Charles A. Peverelly, indicted for a attempt to burn down his warehouse, 147 Front street, in July last, was commenced yesterday in the Court of Bessions before his Honor Judge Beebe. Fifty-three jurors were challenged by the counsel for the prisoner, and examined touching their competency as impartial jurors, before a quorum could be obtained. A full report of the case is published in another column.

THE GERMAN HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY. This meritorious society celebrated its eleventh anniversary by a public dinner, given in the City Assembly Rooms, Broadway, last evening. About two hundred gentlemen set down to a sumptuous entertainment, at eight o'clock, under the presidency of Joseph Seligman, Esq. After dinner eloquen speeches were made by the President, Rsv. Mr. ages, Rev. Dr. Lillanthal, P. Frankenheimer, Esq., Mr. Davison, and other gentlemen, reports of which are unavoidably crowded out of our column to-day owing to the extent of our election tables and other matter. It was announced that the donations during the past year amounted to \$5,100, of which \$500 was invested in the hospital fund, and the balance, with the exception of \$80, was distributed amongst poor brethren. About \$3,000 were collected in the rooms last evening.

THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD MEETING. In our special report of the proceedings of the stockholders in the "City of Elms," which appeared n yesterday's HERALD, the name of Judge Ingraham appears amongst the speakers who took part in the discussion. We desire to state that the gentleman named is not Judge Ingrabam of this city, who was at the time sitting as First Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

AFFAIRS IN THE CITY. The Board of Aldermen were in seed ing. Several reports were received, but no busine of an interesting character was transacted.

A young German, a cabinet maker, yesterday at-tempted to kill his lady love, because she had taken the "sober second thought" on her consent to marry him, and declined to fulfil her contract. He did not succeed in his design, and was arrested and committed to prison for examination.

er bank failmer Langous. Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo and Pitteburgh These suspensions seem to be extending all over the Western country, and our citizens cannot be too careful as to the character of the notes they

Governor Seymour will appoint Thursday, 30th nst., as a day of thanksgiving. Accounts from Texas state that the Governor

that State has refused to receive the stock offered by Mesers. Walker and King, as a deposit to secure he Pacific railroad contract, and the project is con-Solomon H. Dutton, a colored man, has been ar-

ested in Worcester, charged with taking part in he assault on Ass O. Butman, during the late rlot

Arrison, the man charged with sending an infernal nachine, by which Mr. Allison and his wife were killed in Cincinnati last summer, has been arrested in Muscatine, lows, and is on his way to Cincinnati. STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The flour market yesterday was dull, and inferior to common grades were 12½c. per barre! lower; while choice and extra brands were unchanged. Genesce white wheat sold at \$2 30, and red Son ern, at \$1 90. Indian corn was about one cent per bushei higher. Mees pork declined 12ic. per bar rel, with sales at \$12. Cotton was rather dull, owing to some increase in the amount of stock, with a fair amount of sales.

The Late Election—The Parties, the Issues and the Results—Review of the Field.

In a general view of the results of our late New York election, it is a matter of but temporary and secondary importance whether Clark, Seymour or Ullman is the Governor. The paramount result and the great moral of the division of the popular vote are to be found in the overwhelming popular majority of Sey-mour, Bronson and Ullman, combined, over the allied anti-slavery forces of the Seward coali-

Aided, as this coalition has been, by the powerful influence of a coercive temperance law as a rainst the vice of drunkenness and its frightful catalogue of crimes, diseases, casualties and social evils, and confident as was this Holy Alliance of the Seward party in the antislavery reaction against the Nebraska bill, the Clark ticket, with its Maine law and abolition platform, and its motley crew of mercenaries has mustered less than one-third of the popular vote of the State. This is the result which de molishes the Seward programme, and lays all its recent imaginary triumphs in the dust. This is the great moral of the election - the crushing anti-Seward reaction in the very camp of the arch-agitator-which demoralizes hi army of incendiaries, and throws open the field for the triumphal entry of a new, sound and wholesome national Union party.

The Baltimore platforms of 1852, of the whig and democratic parties respectively, show that even then these two old worn out parties were practically defunct. The great issues which had given active vitality to both had

NEW YORK HERALD, over the By stars a G rri. Mr. Sou's b d boen canvaes drew a new line between Pierre and Scott, broad, deep and dis ince; and the general surpleis n that he latter, f elected, would become the pliant as rum at of W. H. Seward and bis anti-slav y designs, allied the whole country to the support of he more adroit New Hampshire politician. T e defeat of S out was tounding; but was not a party triumph on the side of P erce. It was a popular uprisingthe outburst of a copular evolution—the first bold dash of the peop of ir m torir ol : party shack'es; an ' all our subseque t political re-actions have been but the ashing advances of this rev lutionary movement of "popular sovereignty."

It was thought, u cn the election of Pierce, from the ut e pr stration and demoralization of the national whig p rty, that there was an open course for the victorious democracy for at least twenty y are to come. But the de usion was short. The popular verdict was set aside and reversed. The fata free soil spoils policy of the administratio spoiled he w ole calcu a ion. The democratic split which followel in New York was but the precurs r of a political revulsion, compare i with which that of 1852 was nothing more than the overture to the epcra-a suggestive movement of the popular mind, which can now be unders ood as utterly regardless of Baltimore conventions and old claptrap party trammels. It was mistaken by the Washington spoilsmen for an old fashioned party triumph of the Van Buren regency-the diffusion of independent opinions, by railroads and telegraphs, and through the resistless currents of the independent press, having been ignorantly overlooked

The consequences of these fatal blunders of huckstering and narrow-sighted politicians are before us. The demoralization and disintegration of the late whig party have been rapidly followed by the most merciless "crushing out" of the administration party, from New Hampshire to Missouri, in the recent elections. At this moment the drift, the rubbish the fragments of the overwhelming democratic cohesion of 1852 are swallowed up among the ephemeral factions of the hour. Within two short years the work is completed. The disastrous defeat of Scott in the one case was not more fatal nor more ignominious than the overwhelming triumph of Pierce has been in the other. The only difference between the two parties is, that the one perished from starvation, and the other from a surfeit.

The reconstruction of parties was the next proceeding, and the presence of four distinct State organizations in this November canvass was but the natural consequence of the abundance of the waste and loose materials in the field. But no one of these four parties has been organized with reference to the revival of the old democratic party, the old whig party, or the continuance of the Cabinet party. The bulk of the whigs have been shuffled together for a Northern anti-slavery alliance for the Presidency—the soft shell democrats simply in reference to the holding of the spoils—the hard shells in view of some new national organization; and the Know Nothings in contemplation of a monopoly of the public offices by the natives, to the total exclusion of foreigners and the humiliation of the Irish and the Catholic church. The old whig party, the old democratic party and the administration, have all been literally 'crushed out."

Let not the Cabinet organ at Washington flatter itself with the returns for Governor Sevmour. Beyond the votes of John Cochrane and his fellow office holders, the administration has had no more weight in behalf of Seymour than the King of the Cannibal Islands. It was that veto of the Maine Liquor law last year that did the business. Clay, Webster, and Fillmore whigs, and whigs who labored and struggled day and night for Scott, have, upon the liquer question, voted for Seymour; and hard shells, whose bitterest feelings are those of inten disgust for the Cabinet and Kitchen Cabinet. the Maine law, have stood side by side with the Sachems of Tammany Hall for Seymour. 1 does the platform of Seymour, of an acquie scence in the Nebraska bill, with a protest, tally with the standing of the Kitchen Cabine f as understood in the South. Let the Cabinet organ cancel all other issues, and make Governor Seymour's veto of the Maine Liquor law the national test and platform of democracy, and it may claim his vote for Governor as a democratic victory. It would be rank injustice to the liquor interest, wholesale and retail, whig and democratic, to place it upon any other ground.

The most striking and significant feature of this election is the Know Nothing vote for Ullman and Scroggs. Taking the field at the eleventh hour, and canvassing the State in silence and secresy, in mystery and darkness, the vote which they have polled is positively surprising. It is an exaggeration to suppose t all their own. The repulsive Saratoga, Syracuse and Auburn whig coalition resolutions have welled the vote of Ullman with ne inconsiderable accessions from the silver grays, and the ani mosities between softs and hards resulted as last expedient against Seymour in the transfer of the bulk of the bard shells, we suspect, to the reputed Bengal native candidate, with a sprinkling of old hunkers on the temperance nestion for Clark.

The general result furnishes us with three aluable conclusions. First, that the Seward anti-slavery fusion in New York has exploded; econd, that there can be no reconciliation between the hard and soft divisions of the late democratic party upon the basis of the administration; and third, that the Know Nothings have not joined the Northern whig auti-slavery coalition, but are fighting their own battle as an independent affair. In other States, they have prostrated the administration and the democrats supporting it; in New York, the administration being already extinguished, they have preferred to annihilate the Seward coalition. And thus they have cleared the track for 1856. A living terror to all the old parties, party hacks and Presidential aspirants for Baltimore ominations, the Know Nothings, though they have lost their Governor, have exhibited a balance of power, here as elsewhere, which renders Kitchen Cabinet arrangements and Baltimore Conventions alike subservient to the decrees of the order.

But while the Know Nothings themselves have broken the backbone of the Seward coalition, and prostrated the administration forces low in the dust, they in their turn may be overcome, and a hazardous warfare upon religion may be averted by the organization of a broadbreasted constitutional Union party, new and homogencous, and active and strong in resting upon the fundamental law all those practical idea bad given active vitality to both had been settled—the lines between them were scarcely discernible, except in the straggles for the spoils. But an incidental question in the

The Russian War-Schastopol not yet Taken-By the simultaneous arrival of the America

at Halitax, and the North Star at this por's from

Ashinwall, we have inte lig nee of the progress

of the war n the Crines, and of an strack made by the combined squad one of the, allies a the se fic on one of the josts on he coast of Kamschatka. Sebastopo has 'ot as yet fallen, and to all appearance is no fikely to surrender until after a pro racted frege, the batteries of the allies bay ng as ye's made but it le imoression upon the fortifications. The garrison makes frequent sorties, and has succeeded on several occasions in destroying the works of the besiegers. Letters from Constantinop e mention that five steamers had arrived from Bala klava, containing troops wounded in repelling one of these saffice. The allied generals had formally summoned the place to surrender, and demanded that the women, children and sick should be sent out of the town. The Russian army, under Menschikoff, was concen rating on the Belbeck, and was supposed to amount to 45,000 strong. The garrison of Sebastopol is stated to be now 40,000, and the forces of the allies are estimated at about 110,000. It seems that the siege works are attended with more difficulty than was at first anticipated. The nature of the ground, a foot of earth on solid rock, renders scientific approsches impossible, and it was thought that in consequence of this an attempt would be made to storm the fortifications. Should this idea be carried out the carnage will be frightful.

Of general news in connection with the war, the most important is the statement that there s a probability of immediate hostilities break ng out between Russia and Austria. The entry of the Russians into the Dobrudscha is not confirmed. There is a rumor of another defeat of the latter near Gumri, in which they are stated to have lost all their guns and bag-

The San Francisco papers bring us the details of the first naval operation of the allies against the Russian possessions in the North Pacific. Petropolovski, the point selected for the attack, is a post situated on the eastern shore of Kamschatka, and from the description given of it, appears to be a place of considerable importance. A strong garrison has always been kept up there, and in anticipation of a visit from the combined fleets, energetic efforts had been made to strengthen its defences. On the 25th of July the English and French flects, numbering in all six vessels of war, with an armament of one hundred and ninety-six guns, left the Sandwich Islands for the Kamschatkan coast and arrived off Petropolovski on the 29th of August. They met with a warmer reception than they were prepared for, for no coner had they hove in sight than the guns of the place were opened upon them. Before the combardment commenced, an incident occurred which spread dismay and grief amongst the crews of the English squadron. Whilst the English Admiral Price was loading his pistols, one of them accidentally went off, the ball passing through his heart. Out of respect for his mem ory the attack was postponed until the following day.

On the 31st of August the ships of the allies opened fire. The town is situated on a kind of nner bay, and the Russian frigate Aurora, of 40 guns, and the Dwina, were sheltered behind a sort of sand key or bank in front of it. The outward bay is protected by three ferts, one of which stands on the extremity of the narrow peninsula which contributes to form it, and the other two on the main land opposite. The town itself is built on a rising ground, the top of which was covered with batteries. The affair seems to have been a desperate one, and it is admitted on all hands that the Russians conducted themselves with great coolness and bravery. During the four days that the bombardment lasted, the batteries from the heights, as well as the guns from the Aurora and Dwina, did great execution, and from the description given of the condition of the French vessels which put into San Francisco . to reit, they must have suffered considerably. After three of the Russian batteries had been silenced a detachment of six hundred marines were landed for the purpose of spiking the guns and completing the destruction of the abandoned forts; but owing either to a mistake or treachery on the part of their guide, they got entangled amongst thick bushes, which embarassed their movements and exposed them to raking fire from the Russian marksmen. After a desperate conflict the allies succeeded in destroying one of the forts, and capturing fortythree of the Russians. As it became evident however, that the town could not be taken without fearful loss, the order to re-embariwas given, and the fleets sailed southward. capturing the Sitka, a vessel belonging to the

Russian American Company, on their way. From the nearly equal losses which too! place on both sides, and the imperfect results attained by the operations, the Russians will no doubt claim the credit of a victory in this affair. Whatever exception may be taken to its justice, it must be admitted that the defence which they made was characterized by great skill and bravery, and redeems in some degree the errors which their generals have committed n the south. If the garrisons of the ports in the Baltic and the Black Sea only exhibit the same obstinate valor, the Russian war is likely to be of indefinite duration.

NEW PARTY DENOMINATIONS -- The results of the recent elections have knocked into squash all our old political classifications. The hard shells and soft shells have cast their concholo gical coats, and will for the future be known as hard woods and soft woods.

RAPACITY OF FOREIGN ARTISTS.-Rachel's programme of conditions for an engagement in this country exacts, it is said, a salary of twelve hundred dollars a night, and the payment of all her expenses. If her brother succeeds in getting such terms for her we will be justified in exclaiming with the Latin poet, Felix qui potuit!

AN UNFAIR COMPARISON .- Mrs. Trollope calls the aristocracy of Vienna the crême de la creme of elegant society. It would appear from a recent letter from an English military dandy to his lady mother that the cream of Crimean hospitality is only cream of Tartar.

SUICIDAL .- It is to be feared that the Maine liquor law men will take to drinking to drown their sorrows.

SOFT SHELL MEITING .- A meeting of the democracy will be held in the Park this evening, at five o'clock. reply to the assaults of the Know Nothing meeting will be given. Look out for fun.

THE STEAMSHIP BLACK WARRIOR sailed yesterday after noon for New Orleans via Havans.

THE CAPPAIN OF A U. S. VESSEL CONVICTED OF THE CRIME OF SLAVE DRALING .- The U. S. Circuit Court for the Southern district of New York has been occupied since Monday last in the trial of a bigby interesting and important case of slave dealing-the more important and interesti g from the fect that the stave ship sailed from this port that many persons of position in this city are to some extent involved in the affair, and that it is the first case of a capital conviction in the United States under the law branding the slave trade as piracy. As our readers general y may not have perused the report of the proceedings given from day to day in our columns, we will state the salient points that have appeared on the trial.

Captain James Smith or Julius Schmidt, the

prisoner, is a pative of the kingdom of Hanoer, and came to this country in 1849, as mate of a vessel. In January last he was in this city, and appeared to be connected with certain persons—as well Portuguese as Americans—in slave dealing speculations. In the latter part of that month he proceeded to Boston, and there purchased a small brig, built in Maine, of some 190 tons burthen, and called the Julia Moulton. This vessel was brought round to the port of New York; a crew was shipped; a cargo of beaus, rice. Indian meal, &c., with all the necessaries for constructing a slave deck, was put on board; the vessel cleared at the Custom House, the captain (James Smith,) representing himself to be an American citizen, and sole owner; and on the morning of Sunday, the 12th of February, she put to sea. In the latter end of April she touched at the Congo river, on the coast of Africa, and in the course of two or three hours received on board a cargo of six hundred and sixty-five negroes, including forty women. She then steered for the southern coast of Cuba, and having arrived within a few miles of Trinidad, on that island, landed her human cargo, or so many of them as survived the borrors of the middle passage. The Julia Moulton was then burned at sea. The captain and the American portion of her crew returned to the United States. In consequence of a misunderstanding between the captain and his first mate-another German, by the name of James Will-the latter revealed to the anthorities here the acts in which he had recently taken part. The captain was arrested, and has since been in custody of the United States Marshal. He was put on trial, as we have said, in the Circuit Court of this district, on Monday morning, and the case last evening terminated

in a verdict of guilty against him. The act of Congress under which this conviction has taken place is that of the 15th May, 1820, which provides that any citizen of the United States who is one of the crew of a vessel engaged in the slave trade, or any person phosoever who is one of the crew of a vessel belonging to, or navigated for, citizens of the United States, shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of piracy, and shall suffer death. The present case is the first conviction that has ever taken place in the United States under the provisions of that law. Persons have been beretofore arrested, charged with the commission of the offence in question, but have been either acquitted, or having been admitted to bail, forfeited their recognizances and so escaped the penalty attaching to the offence. in this particular case, however, the law has been, so far, successfully vindicated.

An interesting question of law has been raised on the trial, on which the prisoner may ultimately escape the punishment which the law provides. The defence did not attempt to controvert the testimony submitted on the part of the prosecuion, but virtually admitted its truth. When they did disclose their line of defence, it was simply this :- That the defendant was a native of Hanover; that he did not leave that country till October, 1849; that therefore he was not, and could not be, at the time of the United States; and that, moreover, the brig being his own property, and not that of an American citizen, the statute did not in any of its provisions render him amenable to punishment. The offset to this line of defence was the oath made by the prisoner in clearing the vessel at the Custom House of New York, that he was an American citizen; but the counsel for the defence contended that the prisoner should not be concluded by this mere matter of course formality. The jury did not seem to consider the proof of the prisoner being an alien to countervail the effect of the oath, and hence, the main facts being undisputed, the verdict of guilty was rendered, after an hour's deliberation.

Application will be made for a new trial, and this point of law will come up for further adjudication. In the meantime, the United States District Attorney is on the trail of otherssome of them in high positions in this citywho are believed to be implicated in the nefarious traffic.

Riot in Williamsburg.
THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES OF THE LATE MR. HARRISON—ARREST OF RIOTERS.

The funeral of the late Mr. Harrison, who died from injuries received at the election riot in the Fourteenth ward, on Tuesday, took place yesterday afternoon, at o'clock, from his late residence in Eighth street, near South Second. The high estimation entertained for Mr. Harrison, by his acquaintances, and the lamentable of currence which caused his untimely death, drew togeth er some three thousand persons, many of them ladies who deeply sympathize with the relatives in their affi

The funeral was attended by Engine Company No. 3, The funeral was attended by Engine Company No. 3, of which deceased was a member, and Engine companies Nos. 2 and 8, Hose companies No. 1, No. 3, No. 4, and eigations from nearly all of the fire companies in the city; also Chief Engineer Talbot, Assistants Strong, Meeks and Wall; several of the Aldermen, Sheriff Lott; about 50 special deputies from Brooklyn and Williamsburg, and a large number of citizens in carriages and on foot. The procession—Mr. Chas. W. Hays Marshal—extended nearly a mile in length. Engine Company No. 3 bore a banner of black velvet, upon which was inscribed:—

"Good Intent Engine, No. 3, of Williamsburg,
"We mourn departed worth."
The special deputies bore the American colors draped

mourning.
The city flags from the various engine houses were during the marching of the procession. Engine house No. 3 was appropriately draped in mourning, and over the entrance was a banner with the following incription—

"In life we honored him, In death we deplore his loss," The remains were conveyed to Greenwood for inter-

Michael O'Brien and John Lyon were arrested yester day by officer Ward, on a warrant charging them with being concerned in the riot on Tuesday afternoon, at the First district, Fourteenth ward, polls. Edward Brown was also arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with being concerned in a disturbance at the same poll in the early part of the day.

Coroner Hanford commenced the investigation yester-day, relative to the death of Wm. H. Harrison, who died from injuries received at the riot on Tuesday afternoon, at the Fourteenth ward polls. In order to further the ends of justice, the Coroner has suppressed the publica-tion of the evidence until after the verdiet is rendered. jury adjourned to this (Friday) morning.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

SEBASTOPOL NOT YET TAKEN.

TURKISH VICTORY AT GUMRI.

War Between Austria and Russia Imminent ..

MR. SOULE NOT ALLOWED TO ENTER FRANCE.

COTTON FIRM-PROVISIONS STEADY.

The reyal mail steamship America, Capt. lang, from Liverpool on the 28th ult., arrived here at a quarter past

3 o'clock this afternoon.

The Collins steamship Atlantic, from New York on the 14th ult., arrived off Holybead at noon on Wednesday, the 25th, but could not enter the Mersey until 3o'clock on Thursday morning.

The St. Louis sailed from Southampton for New York

on the 25th ult.

The screw steamship Alps arrived at Kingston, Ire-land, on the 23d, with troops, from Halifax, and reached

parture of Mr. Gibson for America, and says that he cook with him the result of the conference of the Ameri-

The ship Triton, from Glasgow, bound to Boston, was bandoned on the 11th Oct., the crew being taken off by the North Wind, arrived at Havre.

The London Times says:—

We are informed that Mr. Soule, American Minister at Madrid, was, on Thursday the 24th, refused permission to pass through France on his return from England to Seain. The London Morning Post, announcing sem

the acquisition of Samana, says:—

It amounts virtually, if not absolutely, to the annexation of St. Domingo. The acquisition by the United States of so important a position in the West Indies—a position threatening on either hand the Spanish islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and so directly affecting the British West Indiam-possessions, cannot be received with indifference.

The R. M. steamship America, from Liverpool, est route for Boston, was still at her wharf when the Nisgara arrived, but sailed immediately after, and in likely to have fine weather, but head winds, on her passage to

SEBASTOPOL NOT TAKEN—FORMAL SUMMONS TO SUB-RENDER—RUSSIAN TROOPS ENTERINF SEBASTOPOL. Sebastopol is not taken. The latest advices show that twenty days elapsed between the departure of the be-sieging armies from Balaklava, and their opening fire upon Sebastopol. Both the French and English had their batteries ready on the 15th. On the 17th, fire was opened on the place from land and sea. The bo ment continued till night. The Russians lost 500 killed and wounded. Admiral Kornileff was killed. The Russian fortifications suffered very little.
On the next day (18th) the bombardment was re-

ed batteries only. Russian despatches say that the garrison make frequent sorties.

When the mail left Constantinople on the 16th, five

teamers had arrived at Balaklava with men wound repelling a great sortie of 20,000 strong.

Generals Ragian and Canrobert had formally summon

ed Sebastopol to surrender, and required the women and children and sick to be sent away, and flags to be hoisted

Fo far as is known the Russian army is concentrating on the upper Belbek, and already numbers 45,000.

The silied army is divided into a ciego army and army of observation. The latter is posted on the extensive table land which separates Balaklava from Sebastopol,

accessible only from two points, the cavine of Tchernays on the north side, and pass of Balakiava on the southeast. This position is defended by sixteen redoubts. The Russians are hovering on the outside of the allies' positions. On the 7th they made a strong demonstration on the northwest extremity of the camp, but were kept in check by artillery, and retired without giving battle.

kept in cheek by artillery, and retired without giving battle.

On the 2d, 5th and 11th the garrison of Sebastopol made sorties, and destroyed some small works.

On the evening of the 5th a convoy of four thousand Russians succeeded in entering Sebastopol.

The city does not appear to be yet surrounded, but nly on two sides.

The allies now number 110,000, and 8,000 additionals French were ready to embark from Marseilles on the 1st, and 8,000 Turks from Varna.

Letters of the 12th say that the nature of the ground—a foot of earth, on solid rock—enders scientific approaches impossible; that the allies have, however, 300 guns' battery, and after a few days' fire will attempt to storm the garrison, which is estimated at 60,000 men, with plenty of amountion and supplies. It is supposed that although the allies should carry the town, the Russians can make a protracted resistance in Fort Constantine.

sians can make a protracted resistance in Fort Constantine.

It is true that the Russians have sunk eight ships across the channel, which is 700 yards wide, and line of battle ships, anchored close to the shore, complete the barricade.

Altogether, the prospect of the speedy fall of Sebantopol is not so favorable to the allies, but, nevertheless, intelligence of the victory is expected by the people in England and France from hour to hour.

Admiral Machimoff, who commanded at Sinope, is commandant of Sebantopol. He has published an address saying that he will defend it to the last, and any one is welcome to shoot him if he don't.

Advices from Constantiacple of the 13th, say that the Russians had retaken Eupatoria, and that the English garrison of five hundred retired with the loss of one gun. This is denied in the English papers.

An allied force is sent under General Bosquet and Achmet Pacha to Perekop, to prevent the advance of the Russians. Heavy rains had retarded the advance, but the weather was again fine.

A rumor became current in the allied camp, that one the 11th the Russian army from Simieropol would attack them, and that the Greeks in Balaklava would-aimultaneously fire the town. The Greeks were consequently all expelled.

THE DANUBE.

black but Bria.

Affairs look black between Russis and Austria. A great council of war was held at Vienna. The Emperor presided, and Baron Hess wos present. It is reported that Austria summoned Russis to withdraw from the frontier of Gallicia.

The whole Austrian army was to be put on a war footing on the 26th. The garrison of Vienna has orders to be ready for march at forty-eight hours notice. Russia meantime continues to menace Austria.

The Crar has gone to Warsaw. His eldest son takes the command of the guards. Gen. Rudiger commands the Grenadiers, and P. Paskiewitch is commander-in-chief of the army of the West. All are concentrating on the Austrian frontier. Little doubt is entertained at Vienna that ere long there will be actual hostilities.

EBASTOPOL STILL IN THE HANDS OF THE BUSSIANS... There is nothing of importance via St. Petersburg. On the 21st the operations of the besiegers continued,

On the 21st the operations of the besiegers continued, and their fire was effectively answered. The fortifications were little damaged.

TREELZOND, Oct. 9, 1854.

The Abasia chiefs have refused to receive Schamyl's envoy. Hastif Pacha has consequently cut off all communication with the coast of Abasia.

PARES, Friday Night, Oct. 27, 1856.

There is no confirmation of the entry of the Russians into the Dobrudscha; it is therefore doubted.

Sir John Burgoyne, on the 14th, fixed the sites for batteries which will destroy the Russian shipping. They are to be mounted with four, eight and ten inch gans, about one thousand nine hundred yards from the vessels.

A Russian war steamer had been captured by the feet.

The Moniteur of this morning contains an account of a victory over the Russians near Gumri. They lost their baggage and thirty guns, and a Russian general was killed. The Turks began to besiege the citated of Gunri, when the Russian coppe which formerly defeated the Turks at Bajazid, advanced to the rescue from Erivan. It was, however, repulsed, and shut in a defle, where it suffered considerable loss.

The clipper Visson has arrived at Liverpool in 100 days passage from Kong Keng, with the first cargo of new teas.

Austria has returned an answer to the last despatch of the Prussian government, repeating that Austria will adhere inflexibly to her policy expressed in the note of the 50th September. The action which Prussia would take was looked for with anxiety.

The Prince of Prussia has accepted the command of the federal fortress of Mayence.

four feet of water each, are building in Engine operations.

Another Polar expedition is to be sent next spiring operations.

Another Polar expedition is to be sent next spiring home the remains of Sir John Franklin's Dr. Rae will have the command.

A galvanic apparatus was being constructed a castle-on-Tyne to blow up the ships sunk off Sebrah extensive fire at Liverpool had destroyed sit houses and property valued at £20,000, belonging